HSK Vocabulary

Level 1

新汉语水平考试词汇

一级

www.zhdict.net

HSK Vocabulary Series

HSK Level 1

This HSK vocabulary series is designed to help you pass your HSK exam with ease by providing an overview of the vocabulary terms introduced at each level of the HSK.

PDF downloads are available for all 6 HSK levels at www.zhdict.net/hsk-resources

First Published: 29 January 2020
© ZHDict 2013 - 2020

HSK Vocabulary Series

HSK Level 1

What is the HSK?

Hàn y ǔ Shuǐ píng K ǎo shì

汉语水平考试

The HSK, Hànyǔ Shuǐpíng Kǎoshì or Chinese Proficiency Test, is China's only standardized test of Standard Chinese language proficiency for non-native speakers such as foreign students and overseas Chinese.

The HSK test is administered in Simplified Chinese, and aims to be a certificate of language proficiency for higher educational and professional purposes. Each year, HSK certificates are issued to those who meet the required scores. In addition, test takers with outstanding results can win a scholarship for short-term language study in China.

The HSK test is administered by Hanban, a non-government organization affiliated with the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China.

HSK Levels

The Hànyǔ Shuǐpíng Kǎoshì is divided into 6 levels of difficulty, with each level building on the vocabulary and knowlege from the previous one.

	Words (total/new)		Characters (total/new)		Description
1	150	150	174	174	Designed for learners who can understand and use some simple Chinese characters and sentences to communicate, and prepares them for continuing their Chinese studies. In HSK 1 all characters are provided along with Pinyin.
2	300	150	347	173	Designed for learners who can use Chinese in a simple and direct manner, applying it in a basic fashion to their daily lives. In HSK 2 all characters are provided along with Pinyin as well.
3	600	300	617	270	Designed for learners who can use Chinese to serve the demands of their personal lives, studies and work, and are capable of completing most of the communicative tasks they experience during their Chinese tour.
4	1200	600	1064	447	Designed for learners who can discuss a relatively wide range of topics in Chinese and are capable of communicating with Chinese speakers at a high standard.
5	2500	1300	1685	621	Designed for learners who can read Chinese newspapers and magazines, watch Chinese films and are capable of writing and delivering a lengthy speech in Chinese.
6	5000	2500	2663	978	Designed for learners who can easily understand any information communicated in Chinese and are capable of smoothly expressing themselves in written or oral form.

Visit us online at **zhdict.net** for more Mandarin Chinese & HSK study materials.

ài
爱 (愛)
to love / affection / to be fond of / to like

bā
八
eight / 8

bà ba
爸爸
father (informal) / CL:个[gè], 位[wèi]

bēi zi
杯子
cup / glass / CL:个[gè], 支[zhī]

běi jīng
北京
Beijing / capital of People's Republic of China / Peking / PRC government

běn
本
origin / source / roots or stems of plants / this / the current / root / foundation / basis / classifier for books, periodicals, files etc / originally

bú kè qi
不客气 (不客氣)
you're welcome / it's my pleasure (answer to someone who thanks)

bù
不
not (negative prefix) / no

cài
菜
dish (type of food) / vegetables / vegetable / cuisine / CL:盘[pán], 道[dào]

chá
茶
tea / tea plant / CL:杯[bēi], 壶[hú]

chī
吃
to eat / to have one's meal / to eradicate / to destroy / to absorb / to suffer / to exhaust

chū zū chē
出租车 (出租車)
taxi

dǎ diàn huà
打电话 (打電話)
to make a phone call

dà
大
big / huge / large / major / great / wide / deep / oldest / eldest

de
的
of / structural particle: used before a noun, linking it to preceding possessive or descriptive attributive

diǎn
点 (點)
a little / a bit / drop (of liquid) / stain / spot / speck / jot / dot stroke (in Chinese characters) / decimal point / point / mark (of degree or level) / a place (with certain characteristics) / iron bell / o'clock / some / (point) unit of measurement for type / to touch on briefly / to make clear / to light / to ignite / to kindle / period of time at night (24 minutes) (old) / a drip / to dibble / classifier for small indeterminate quantities

diàn nǎo
电脑 (電腦)
computer / CL:台[tái]

diàn shì
电视 (電視)
television / TV / CL:台[tái], 个[gè]

diàn yǐng
电影 (電影)
movie / film / CL:部[bù], 幕[mù], 场[chǎng]

dōng xi
东西 (東西)
thing / stuff / person / CL:个[gè], 件[jiàn]

dōu
都
all, both / entirely (due to) each / even / already

dú
读 (讀)
to read / to study / reading of word (i.e. pronunciation), similar to 拼音[pīn yīn]

duì bu qǐ
对不起 (對不起)
I'm sorry / excuse me / pardon me / if you please / sorry? (please repeat) / unworthy / to let down

duō
多
many / much / a lot of / numerous / multi-

duō shǎo
多少
how much / how many

ér zi
儿子 (兒子)
son

èr
二
two / 2 / stupid (Beijing dialect)

fàn diàn
饭店 (飯店)
restaurant / hotel / CL:家[jiā],個|个[gè]

fēi jī
飞机 (飛機)
airplane / CL:架[jià]

fēn zhōng
分钟 (分鍾)
minute

gāo xìng
高兴 (高興)
happy / glad / willing (to do sth) / in a cheerful mood

gè
个 (個)
classifier for people or objects in general / individual / this / that / size

gōng zuò
工作
job / work / construction / task / CL:个[gè], 份[fèn], 项[xiàng]

gǒu
狗
dog / CL:只[zhī], 条[tiáo]

hàn yǔ
汉语 (漢語)
Chinese language

hǎo
好
good / well / proper / good to / easy to / very / so / (suffix indicating completion or readiness)

hào
号 (號)
day of a month / (suffix used after) name of a ship / (ordinal) number

hē
喝
to drink / to shout (a command)

hé
和
and / together with / with / sum / union / peace / harmony / surname He

hěn
很
very / (adverb of degree) / quite / awfully

hòu miàn
后面 (後面)
rear / back / behind / later / afterwards

huí
回
to go back / to turn around / to answer / to return / to circle / to revolve / Hui ethnic group / time / classifier for acts of a play / section or chapter (of a classic book)

huì
会 (會)
can / be possible / be able to / will / be likely to / be sure to / to assemble / to meet / to gather / to see / union / group / association / a moment (Taiwan pr. for this sense is hui3)

jǐ
几 (幾)
how much / how many / several / a few

jiā
家
home / family / classifier for families or businesses / refers to the philosophical schools of pre-Han China / noun suffix for specialists in some activity such as musician or revolutionary, corresponds to English -ist, -er, -ary or -ian / surname Jia / CL:个[gè]

jiào
叫
to call / to shout / to order / to ask / to be called / by (indicates agent in the passive mood)

jīn tiān
今天
today / at the present

jiǔ
九
nine / 9

kāi
开 (開)
to open / to start / to turn on / to operate (vehicle)

kàn
看
to look at

kàn jiàn
看见 (看見)
to see / to catch sight of

kuài
块 (塊)
unit of currency / lump (of earth) / chunk / piece / classifier for pieces of cloth, cake, soap etc / colloquial word for yuan (or other unit of currency such as Hong Kong or US dollar etc), usually as 块钱

lái
来 (來)
to come / to arrive / to come round / ever since / next

lǎo shī
老师 (老師)
teacher / CL:个[gè],位[wèi]

le
了
(completed action marker) / (modal particle intensifying preceding clause)

lěng
冷
cold

lǐ
里 (裏)
inside / lining / interior / internal

liù
六
six / 6

ma
吗 (嗎)
(question tag)

mā ma
妈妈 (媽媽)
mum / mama / mommy / mother / CL:个[gè], 位[wèi]

mǎi
买 (買)
to buy / to purchase

māo
猫 (貓)
cat / CL:只[zhī]

méi guān xi
没关系 (沒關系)
it doesn't matter

méi yǒu
没有 (沒有)
haven't / hasn't / doesn't exist / to not have / to not be

mǐ fàn
米饭 (米飯)
(cooked) rice

míng zi
名字
name (of a person or thing) / CL:个[gè]

míng tiān
明天
tomorrow

nǎ
哪
which? (interrogative, followed by classifier or numeral-classifier)

nǎ er
哪儿 (哪兒)
where? / wherever / anywhere

nà
那
that / those / then (in that case) / commonly pr. [nèi] before a classifier, esp. in Beijing

ne
呢
(question particle for subjects already mentioned)

néng
能
to be able to / to be capable of / ability / capability / able / capable / can possibly / (usually used in the negative) to have the possibility of

nǐ
你
you (informal)

nián
年
year / CL:个[gè]

nǚ ér
女儿 (女兒)
daughter

péng you
朋友
friend / CL:个[gè], 位[wèi]

piào liang
漂亮
pretty / beautiful

píng guǒ
苹果 (蘋果)
apple / CL:个[gè], 颗[kē]

qī
七
seven / 7

qián miàn
前面
ahead / in front / preceding / above

qián
钱 (錢)
coin / money / CL:笔[bǐ]

qǐng
请 (請)
to ask / to invite / please (do sth) / to treat (to a meal etc) / to request

qù
去
to go / to go to (a place) / to cause to go or send (sb) / to remove / to get rid of / (when used either before or after a verb) to go in order to do sth / to be apart from in space or time / (after a verb of motion indicates movement away from the speaker) / (used after certain verbs to indicate detachment or separation) / (of a time or an event etc) just passed or elapsed

rè
热 (熱)
heat / to heat up / fervent / hot (of weather) / warm up

rén
人
man / person / people / CL:个[gè], 位[wèi]

rèn shi
认识 (認識)
to know / to recognize / to be familiar with / acquainted with sth / knowledge / understanding / awareness / cognition

sān
三
three / 3

shāng diàn
商店
store / shop / CL:家[jiā], 个[gè]

shàng
上
on

shàng wǔ
上午
morning / CL:个[gè]

shǎo
少
few / little / lack

shéi
谁 (誰)
who / also pronounced **shuí**

shén me
什么 (什麼)
what? / who? / something / anything

shí
十
ten / 10

shí hou
时候 (時候)
time / length of time / moment / period

shì
是
to be / yes

shū
书 (書)
book / letter / CL:本[běn], 册[cè], 部[bù] / see also Book of History

shuǐ
水
water / river / liquid / beverage

shuiguǒ
水果
fruit

shuì jiào
睡觉 (睡覺)
to go to bed / to go to sleep

shuō
说 (說)
to speak / to say / to explain / to scold / to tell off / a theory (usually in compounds such as 日心说 heliocentric theory)

sì
四
four / 4

suì
岁 (歲)
classifier for years (of age) / year / year (of crop harvests)

tā
他
he or him / (used for either sex when the sex is unknown or unimportant) / (used before sb's name for emphasis) / (used as a meaningless mock object) / other / another

tā
她
she

tài
太
too (much) / very / extremely / highest / greatest

tiān qì
天气 (天氣)
weather

tīng
听 (聽)
to listen / to hear / to obey / a can (loanword from English 'tin') / classifier for canned beverages

tóng xué
同学 (同學)
(fellow) classmate / CL:位[wèi], 个[gè]

wèi
喂
hello (interj., esp. on telephone) / hey

wǒ
我
I / me / my

wǒ men
我们 (我們)
we / us / ourselves / our

wǔ
五
five / 5

xǐ huan
喜欢 (喜歡)
to like / to be fond of

xià
下
down / downwards / below / lower / later / next (week etc) / second (of two parts) / to decline / to go down

xià wǔ
下午
afternoon / p.m. / CL:个[gè]

xià yǔ
下雨
to rain / rainy

xiān sheng
先生
Mister (Mr.) / husband / doctor (topolect) / teacher / CL:个[gè], 位[wèi]

xiàn zài
现在 (現在)
now / at present / at the moment / modern / current / nowadays

xiǎng
想
to think / to believe / to suppose / to wish / to want / to miss

xiǎo
小
small / tiny / young

xiǎo jie
小姐
young lady / Miss / (slang) prostitute / CL:个[gè],位[wèi]

xiē
些
some / few / several / (a measure word)

xiě
写 (寫)
to write

xiè xie
谢谢 (謝謝)
to thank / thanks

xīng qī
星期
week / CL:个[gè]

xué sheng
学生 (學生)
student / school child

xué xí
学习 (學習)
to learn / to study

xué xiào
学校 (學校)
school / CL:所[suǒ]

yī
一
one / 1 / single / a (article) / as soon as / entire / whole / all / throughout / 'one' radical in Chinese characters (Kangxi radical 1)

yī diǎn er
一点儿 (一點兒)
a little (bit)

yī shēng
医生 (醫生)
doctor / CL:个[gè], 位[wèi], 名[míng]

yī yuàn
医院 (醫院)
hospital / CL:所[suǒ], 家[jiā], 座[zuò]

yī fu
衣服
clothes / CL:件[jiàn], 套[tào]

yǐ zi
椅子
chair / CL:把[bǎ], 套[tào]

yǒu
有
to have / there is / there are / to exist / to be

yuè
月
month / moon / CL:个[gè], 轮[lún]

zài jiàn
再见 (再見)
goodbye / see you again later

zài
在
(located) at / (to be) in / to exist / in the middle of doing sth / (indicating an action in progress)

zěn me
怎么 (怎麼)
how? / what? / why?

zěn me yàng
怎么样 (怎麼樣)
how are things? how? / how about? / how was it?

zhè
这 (這)
this / these / (commonly pr. [zhèi] before a classifier, esp. in Beijing)

zhōng guó
中国 (中國)
China / Middle Kingdom

zhōng wǔ
中午
noon / midday / CL:个[gè]

zhù
住
to live / to dwell / to stay / to reside / to stop

zhuō zi
桌子
table / desk / CL:张[zhāng], 套[tào]

zì
字
letter / character / word / symbol / CL:个[gè]

zuó tiān
昨天
yesterday

zuò
做
to do / to make / to produce / to write / to compose / to act as / to engage in / to hold (a party) / to be / to become / to function (in some capacity) / to serve as / to be used for / to form (a bond or relationship) / to pretend / to feign / to act a part / to put on appearance

zuò
坐
to sit / to take a seat / to take (a bus, airplane etc) / to bear fruit